enality. He is simply convict 110-3 for innot of ciravesend brings with it no favors. For term of years he must eat, sleep, read, and think as a convict. If he has never thought seriously before he must think now. The thick whitewashed walls of his cell which separate him from the convicts all around him offer no destruction. He may read until 0 o'clock if he chooses. Then the lights are put out and he must turn in, to sleep if he can. One day is like another.

One day is like another.

In the tailor shop of the prison one day last
work The NON reporter saw Frank Ellison,
who is paying the pensity for assaulting Broker Henriuss. The transformation of the
club man onto the convict has been complete.
Ferhaps the transformation in his case was
harder than it was with Woeks and McKane.
When Ellison was a well-known man about lerhaps the transformation in his case was harder than it was with Weeks and McKane. When Ellison was a well-known man about town, with all that man about town implies, he lived at a rank pare and his temper was quick and ungovernable. This is not a good previous training for a couriet. Ellison is now 44 years old. He was born in Philadelphia, and his relatives both there and in New York are fashionable people. He prided himself on his maniness, his virility, his strength, his produce energin athletics, and his skill in boxing. He was one of the best known men in Wall street and in un-town resorts. He has been the principal in innumerable brawls and in hrawls that were usually provoked by him. He was a member of the Union, Manhattan, and fraques clubs. He is a well-built fellew, and despite dissipation he is as hard an nair. When he was a arraigned before Recorder forth on the charge of assaulting Hugh bevin, a saloon keeper, he made a remark that lifustrates his character.

"Ellison," said the Recorder, "were it not for he statement of your counsel I would have sentenced you to the penitentiary instead of imposing a fine of \$250, which I now do. It is noy duty, as far as I can, to put a stop to ruffanism of all kinds in this city. You ware and

sentenced you to the penitentiary instead of imposing a fine of \$250, which I now do. It is now duy, as far as I can, to put a stop to ruffication of all kinds in this cits. You were engaged as a common ruffican in striking this ran as you did and you have violated the sublic peace without any just and legal justification whatever."

Fillson paid his fice and went directly to Mrs. Neame's house. He pulled a revolver out of his pocket and showed it to her.

To you see that, he said. Well, if Recorder Smyth had sentenced me to the penientiary I would have blown out his brains, then and there, in the court room."

Thet am illustration of the kind of man Eilison was. Just what kind of man he is now as a convict no one can say. During his trial for the usualt on Mr. Henriques he showed his nerve, He is a man who prided himself on his nerve, notwithstanding the fact that he was a built. When he was sentenced to Sing hing he didn't attempt to do any shooting in the court room. The reporter happened to be on the train that carried him to prison. He was not handouffed, as most prisoners are, the sat on the river side of the car and smoked a cigar as unconcernedly as if he were making the excursion for pleasure. It has been the experience of the deputies who lake prisoners to Sing Sing that men who have kept up their nerve during their trial frequently break down when they get a glimpse of the prison from the car window. Bing Sing prison is the grimmest, most delapidated rile of old buildings that the state owns. The main prison is of stone, substantial and trim, but the workshops are of brick, old and cracked, with glass

when they get a glimpse of the prison from the car window. Sing Sing prison is the grimmest, most delapidated nile of old buildings that the state cwass. The main prison is of atone, substantial and trim, but the workshops are of brick, old and cracked, wi h glass broken in many windows. Gray vice seems to be stamped on the walls.

A glimpse of all this may be had from the train window. Ellison had seen it many times before, but under different circumstances. He looked upon it now with a personal interest, it was a bright, clear day. Ellison looked with interest at the prison, and them made a joking remark of the deputy sheriff besides him. Ha has shown no sign of weakening since he entered the prison. Mr. Connaughton says that he is a model prisoner. This will make his friends who knew him in the days when he waked around with a chip on his shoulder wonder how much he has boiled within.

When This Bur reporter saw him Ellison was carrying bales of cloth on the third floor of the tailor shop from a pile in one east of the room to the tables where the cutters were at work. Two keepers stood in the room. The windows were open, and through them came a refreshing treeze from the river. There were about lifty men at work in the room, and among them were John Y. Mckiane and Francis H. Weeks, the embezzier, who gut away with more than a million doilars of his clients' money.

Work in the tactor shops is generally looked upon as the most desirable of any in the prison from the river. The building is about in the centre of the prison yard, three stories high, and well ventilated. Nother Fillson aror Mchiane nor Weeks is doing skilled work at large handling the rolls of cloth for las suiters. Monane and Fillson supply the suiters with the cloth as they need it and Weeks is the atock derk. The outters use long knives that resemble the old fashloned sword hayonet for cutting. The cloth is of cheap quality, and the clothes manufactured from it are disposed of mostry in the West.

Liken work the prison stripes. They didn't h

His monstache and imperial are missing. The rumors that McKane has been permitted to relain his moustache are untrue. He is shaved as the other prisoners are, and receives to more favors. Weeks wears glasses and his fage louks page.

The daily routine of these men's lives is much the same. If the three, visitors show the most placest in Mohane. His sway at literature and the name was so great and his name was so wall known that surry con which have well shows that every one who has visited the prison since he has been confined there has easied to have him pointed out. Principal heaves followed him pointed out. Principal heaves followed heaves he considers it an unwarranted intrusion. Mchane, however, is at present easily the star prisoner in home him, the has expressed ne opinion as to the life there has expressed ne opinion as to the life there has outpersed in opinion as to the life there has outpersed in opinion as to the life there has outpersed in opinion as to the life there has outpersed in opinion as to the life there has outpersed in opinion as to the life there has outpersed in opinion as to the life there has outpersed in a prison of the consistent with the McKenn rule.

alone so far as that is consistent with the prison roles. Mechanical Riccion the prison records. That is his call is like on the third tier in the main prison. It is like an the other cells, white-washed and just long shough for a hed. There is a bracket on with stands a kerosene lamin. A camp stool stands at he head of the bed. The intered the will is covered with earpst. The intered the sent is covered with earpst. The intered the sent is more near allowed to appear in on the stone floor. Carpets are highly beined a carpet has served his term he usually kive it to seme less fortunate man, whose acculantables he has made in the workshops. The mist conspicuous decoration in Mothe most consultance decoration in Mo-fere cell as it is in every other cell is a solar. It manys at the head of his bed, is clearly as an analysis of the convicts by in that lable people in this town. They of his hall variety and each day the con-man of the humber of the day before with that it brings him marker liberty.

So if y begins at the clark when the finite. It is prison keepers are that the trans. It is prison keepers are that the trans the finite could them that the first few points are like hardest to lear hard day. Siese may have brought heater days. The pay have brought heater days. The the clang of the same to have brought heater days. The the clang of the same to him and the first diversity. At 15:30 the prison the first diversity. At 15:30 the prison the class of the same has heat and make the same points of the classicy. At 15:30 the prison the class of the same points of the same has a point of the classicy.

THREE NOTED CONVICTS.

LIFE OF N'KANE, LELISON, AND WEERS AT SING SING.

All Three Are Madets in Hanavier—McKane It. the star Price of Whom All Visions it was to use Interest to the Sing of the Sing

with three other convicts to the chaptain's room. Duffy's hair is white and he wears glasses.

"Well. Frank," said Mr. Connaughton, "how are you feeling to-day?"

Not very cheerful, sir," said Duffy, taking of his hat.

"Why not? Are you sick?"

"No, sir," answered the old man with a quignical expression, but I don't think this is right. Pd rather be outside, and as a son of Uncle can I have a right to be free."

Mr. Connaughton laughed at this logic.

"That's right," said Duffy with a smile.

"I've a right to be free and so have you. Do you know, Mr. Connaughton, I am sorry for the prison keepers. I am real sorry, and that's right, They are prisoners, too. If I had my way I'd ask the State to increase their sai-aries," and Duffy ambied off chuckling. Convicts don't take such liberties with Mr. Connaughton frequently, but Duffy is old and feeble.

McKane was active in church work at Graves.

victs don't take such liberties with Mr. Connaughton frequently, but Duffy is old and
festle.

McKane was active in church work at Gravesend, but he i-n't at Sing Sing. He has had
very few visitors. Once in two months he is
permitted to write a letter, but he may reserve
as many letters as are sent to him, providing
they are not of a kind that the chapitan objects
to. All letters received and sent puss through
his hands. Mrs. Weeks calls on her busband
on calling days. Noone has called on Frank
Ellison. He has not been forvotten by his
friends, however. As often as the prison rules
admit he receives baskets of luxuries from
New York. Luxuries in Sing Sing consist of
good underclothes fruits, tobacco, and such
food -s may be sent in that way. These bundles are all examined by Detective Jackson
before they reach the convict.

From the time McKane enters his cell he
may read until the lights are put out at 0
o'clock. He does read a good deal, and he
spends some of his time in writing. Weeks is
more of a reader han either of the others.

As has been said, the physical discomforts
of prison life bear more sheavily on these men
than on the average convict. All the little
things that meant so much in the little
things that meant so much in the little
things that meant so much in the little
there may smoke in their cells, and they may
read or write and sleep. That is all. There is
no room to move around. They have no one
to talk if they had. It was a convict such as they
are who went to Mir. Connaughton very much
disturbed one day and reported that he had
lost his coat.

"there did you leave it?" asked Mr. Conmay from.

I sook it off while I was working and folded

"I took it off while I was working and folded it on the floor." Can't you find it there now?" asked Mr. Connaughton.

"Can't you find it there now?" asked Mr.
Connarghton.
No. "answered the convict; and then as if he didn't want to be accused of libel he said earnestly: I tell you, Mr. Connarghton, there are thieves in this building."
Once a week the convicts have a bath. If a convict wants one more frequently be can get it by applying for permission, but lew of them do apply. One bath a week probably doesn't suggest proximity to godliness to Weeks or Ellison.
"Do the convicts have any knowledge of what is going on in the outside world from day to day?" Mr. Connaughton was asked.
"They do," he replied, "and it often surprises me to see how accurate it is."
"How do they obtain it?"
"That I can't answer satisfactorily. Probably every man in this prison who would be interested in that sort of thing knows about the investigation of the Lexow Committee. Undountedly Weeks, Ellison, and McKane do. hometimes this information is brought in by new men, and som-times by a newspaper, but it has always been a mystery to me how it was apread. The men are not allowed to talk, but they succeed in spreading the news."

A few hours within bing Sing's walls will convince the visitor that Mr. Connaughton knew what he was talking about when he said that in many cases work undoubtedly staves off insanity.

CONGRESSMEN FROM THE BOUTH. They Come Almost Invariably from Rura Towns and Districis.

The cities of the South have, relatively, but a small representation in Congress. The great body of Southern Representatives hall from small country towns or hamlets, and the big cities are practically ignored.

Atlanta, Ga., with,a population of 65,000, is without a member of the House of Representatives. Nashville, Tenn., with a population of 70,000, is without a member of the House of Representatives. So is Wilmington. Del.; so is Dallas. Tex., with a population of 36,000; so is Covington, Ky., with 37,000; so is Norfolk, Va., with 35,000; so is Austin, Tex., with 15,000; Birmingham, Aia., with 20,000; Wilmington, N. C., with 20,000; Raleigh, N. C., the capital city, with 14,000, and Paducab, Ky., with the

same number. The Southern Representatives.coming chiefly from the very small country towns, represent agrarian interests chiefly, and do so in a majority of cases to the neglect of the business interests of the large cities. Nor is the case much different in the Senate. Mobile has no representation in the upper House, one of the Alabama Senators coming from Selma and Alabama Senators coming from Seima and the other from Eufala. The big city of Baitimore has no representative in the United States Senate: neither has St. Louis. Neither of the present Virginia Senators halls from Richmond, nor of the Kentucky Senators from Louisville, nor of the Arkansas Senators from Little Rock. The one representative of Wilmington, Del. in the Senate is a Republican. The two Taxas Senators come from Waco and Corsicana, though Galveston is the 'iggest town in the State and the two West Virginia Senators come from Parkershurg and Martinsburg, though Wheeling is the chief city, and the two Senators from Sou h Carolina come from Edgefield and Laurena, though Charleston is the chief city. It is this pseudlarity in the way of representation which accounts in part for the radical position taken by Democratic members from the South on many questions at variance with the previously declared attitude of the party, made known at State Conven ions or redected by the course of the Southern press. the other from Eufala. The big cits of Balti-

LALLA ROOKH AT MANHATIAN BEACH An Elaborate Spectacle to Be Produced by the Paine this Second.

The most elaborate spectacle that the Paine have yet offered to the public at Manbattan Beach is that promised for this summer and called "Lalla Bookh and the Fire Worshippers." The speciacle is based on scenes and incidents from Tom Moore's famous Oriental romance. Manager Paine has secured the services of William Parry, stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, to assist him in the production. In the spectacle two or three ballsts will be introduced under the direction

ballsts will be introduced under the direction of Signor Francicit, who also has the direction of the ! alies during the grand opera season at the Matropolitan.

Miss Louis Loveday, now with the "(indersita" company, will be the premiere danceuse in Ialia licokis." The opening night of the season has not yet been definit by determined, but it will in all probability be about June 20. The Pyrotechnic neverties at its close will be more numerous and critical than ever before by reason of discoveries and in-

WHERLING ACROSS THE CHANNEL. George Pinkert Proposes to Ride His Tel-eyels from Calais to Bover.

The triovele to ride on water was the natural sutcome of the triegels for road riding, which machine, it will be remembered, made astrong bid for public favor in England when the bi eyele really came into general use in 1876 and the following years. The rather cumbersome three-wheeled machine, however, had to give way to the two-wheeled bicycle, and it is to day practically out of date, so far as road travelling is concerned, although there has



been quite a splurge made with it on the water as a means of locomotion and pleasure. For this purpose it has many points in its

linked to a cumbersome system of boats. One of the latest novelties in this direction is the land and water tricycle on which Mr. George Pinkert of 12 Schweinemarht, Hamburg, Germany, proposes to ride across the English Channel from Calais to Dover, in the third week of June. The channel at this point is about twenty miles wide, and is world famous as the most "choppy" piece of water there is in Europe, it being estimated by the there were no less than nineteen currents.

The machine to be used is an invention of Herr Pinkert's, patented in 1883, and it consists of a front steering wheel, which is made of thin steel plates and is sixteen inches wide at the axle, forming a lens-shaped, air-tight vessel of great buoyancy. The edge of this is fitted with a concave metal rim and a rubber vessel of great buoyancy. The edge of this is fitted with a concave metal rim and a rubber tire, for running on land, the keel, so to sp-ak, becoming the t.rs. The two large propelling wheels are composed of a circular ture of steel plate, forming an air-tight ring about four feet in diameter, conn-eted with the nave of the axie by means of steel spokes, and ultied with paddles on either side of the outer circumference. It is like the paddle wheel of a steamboat, having a solid core running through the centre of the wheel, to which the paddles are attached, instead of to the two side rims as in the steamboat. Outside of the air-tight core, and attached to it by steel rods, is an ordinary concave metal bloycle rim fitted with a hard rubber tire.

In all other respects the tricycle is an ordinary con, having the seat over the axie, between the two wheels, which are rather wide apart for the purpose of giving more stability by the greater heam. At a recent trial in the Munich haths the speed of over air miles an hour was obtained, and it is estimated that the trip across the Channel will be made in less than first hours.

This is not the first time this trip has been attempted. As far back as 1882 a man named Kunan of Bruseels invented a machine which was well tested in the amouth water of a bath, and was, on the 28th of July, ridden across the rider being almost exhausted by the leeway made by his machine. The total distance travelled by Terry was estimated to be nearly thirty miles. The machine, he rode was a high standing one, the wheels being 50-inch, this heing before the day of the low-wheeled safety, and so the wind had a considerable effect on it and carried the rider far out of his course.

It was said that Col. Fred Burnaby (who once attempted to cross the Channel by hal.

"safety," and so the wind had a considerable effect on it and carried the rider far out of his course.

It was said that Col. Fred Burnaby (who once attempted to cross the Channel by balloon) was at the lack of the trial, and that its was intended to demonstrate its availability for transporting soldiers across broad water-courses in time of need. Be this as it may, nothing more has been heard of the scheme in Europe until this year with the improved machine of Herr l'inkert.

Uncle Eam, however, has not been behindhand in the matter of water tricycles, and no less than ten of various designs have been patented and tried with more or less success in America. Some are for smooth water and some for rough water at sea, the latter being fitted with boats on the catamaran style. One for smooth water was to be seen almost daily on the Hudson in the neighborhood of Pougnstepsie last fail ridden by well-known local gestleman, who promised that when the ice came he would show what the machine could do over the frozen surface, but he ice never came.

The greatdesideratum claimed for the Pink-

cama.
The great desideratum claimed for the Pinkert machine is that it can be placed on Broadway, ridden to the Battery, dropped in the bay, and ridden to Staten Island (perhaps the inventor might even tackle Europe) without any change of gear whatever.

WHITE CAPS IN A UTICA SUBURB. man Whose Actions Are Peculiar.

Urica, June 9.-White Cape have made their presence known in the village of Whitesbero, a auburb of this city and are after the Rev. W. P. F. Ferguson, a we l-known preacher of that place, whose career in this neighborhood has been somewhat picturesque. He was for some years in the missionary business in Mexico, and three or four years ago came to this city and started a school of languages. where he Imparted a knowledge of the Mexican dialect, with a sprinkling of the original Spanish, and threw in a little of the Latin and Greek. For some time he acted as supply minister at the Whitesbero Presbyterian thurch. Though he was a Methodist, he received a call to the pastorate,

changed his creed, and sold out his lingo institution. At that time he lived in Utica, and rode out to his flock on a bleyels. Some o' the good people of the ancient town held up their hands in holy horror at this ungodly practice, but the dominie endeavored to convince them that the commandments did not prohibit wheeling on Sunday, while riving to church came under the divine role, wherein it says. "The seventh day is the habbath of the Lord, thy God: in it thou shult not do any work, thou nor thy sin, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor the maid servant, nor the maid servant, nor the stranger that is within the gates." So he continued to ride his wheet. While in Mexico he evidently learned the use of the revolver, and one evening the people of the village were startled by hearing shots on the main effect. It was only the fley. Mr. Ferguson hallings attreet can. Fretty soon he went into the Frohibition movement and made some pretty stirring addresses. One bunds evening not long ago he preached a temperance sermon and illustrated it by the use of three bottles of whiskey, designating each as having been bought in the village during the day by boys, naming the saloons, which are supposed to be closed. All this sert of thing aroused the ire of a portion of the inhabitants, and they have not been slow to show it. A day or two soo a blees of cardonard was found posted on the church door. Upon it were pasted words cut from newspapers. They were in all sorts of type and made the inecipion:

"This church will not stand twenty-four church came under the divine cole, wherein

tion:
This church will not stand twenty-four hours after Ferguson's next tirade. Trustees R. B. The preacher allowed it to remain there all day. Glued to a pane of glass was another warning. There was a newspaper picture of the minister, and the picture of a revelver pointed at the head. The accompanying words

pointed at the head. The accompanying words were:

"Hints before the kick. P. D. Q. Shut your head or go to hel."

There were also other very blasphemous sentences. A postal card was found upon the street upon which were other words of warning aid eased to the same person. The matter has aroused a great deal of talk in Whiteshore, and some fear that the church will be fired. Last evening the New Mr. Ferguson preached a sermon in which he defied the emissaries of the devil generally, and White Cars in particular.

"Do you mean to say." said the sharp-nosed woman, "that you change as much for a 've-word message as you do for one containing ten words?

"That is the rule," replied the operator.

"It's just horrid that's what it is. I can't think of another five words to put in that message to save my life."

O gaulsing a Grinding Monspoly. Jean the Keansethly Times.

TOPKER. Han. June 4. The Kaneas State Millers' Association and at the National Holai in this ciry to day. The question of most importance to be considered in the introduction of haness hard wheat on the New En land market. An organization for that purpose has been made. It is called the haness Consolidated that the consolidated the same of the consolidated that the consolidated the same of the consolidated that the consolidated that the consolidated the same of the consolidated that the consolidated the same of the consolidated that the consolidated the same of the consolidated that the consolidated the consolidated that the consolidated the consolidated that the consolidated the consolidated the consolidated that the consolidated the consolidated that the consolidated the consolidated that the consolidated the consolidated the consolidated that the consolidated the consolidated the consolidated the consolidated the consolidated that the consolidated the consol

HOMELESS DOGS AND CATS.

CAUGHT AND IMPOUNDED TO WAIT RE-DEMPTION OR BARREN ISLAND.

Barbarity of the O deline Bog Catching and Humanity of the Present Methods of the \*. F. C. A.-Valuable Beasts Recisimed Sold-Pal-less Death of the Ohers, Old residents of the Eighth and Binth wards whose memories run back to the days before the war may remember two negro deg eatebers

who were antremely unpopular. They were

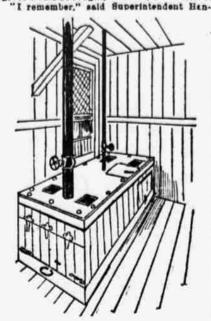
employed by the city, and for every dog that they killed they received a premium. It was their ferocious appearance and their method of killing atray dogs, and sometimes a fog with friends, that made these two men unpopular. They were armed with long, heavy slubs, and as they walked through the street they sang out:

"Bring out your dogs!
"Bring out your dogs! 'Any one got a dog to kill?

"Bring out your dogs!"
They were followed by a trail of small beys, who were their aworn enemies. Skirmishes between the dog-killers and these small boys were frequent. Stones would fly clubs were used, and the sympathy of the neighborhood always west with the small boys.

But the city licensed them to kill dogs in a brutal manner, and it was not altogether their

fault that they were unpopular. If any one had a stray or a sick dog that he wanted to get rid of he would bring it out in response to the dog-killer's call. There was no pound to take the dog to and his death was quick and painful. The two negroes would lead the dog into the middle of the street and then fall upon him with their clubs and beat him to death. Not unfrequently the dog's struggles to escape would arouse the sympathy of the crowd, and a row, in which the ne-groes would be roughly handled, would follow.



kinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "as a boy, seeing these negroes club dogs to death down in the Eighth ward, and it was a sight to make one sick. It would be almost as much as a man's life is worth to kill a dog in that manner in one of our streets to-day."

During the past month the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has collected 400 dogs and 800 cats. They have been taken 102d street and the East River. Very few of them have been redeemed. The rest have been put to death painlessly. Instead of being tice until recently, they are asphyxiated, and they apparently become dead dogs without any physical pain. Stray cate with out collars to identify them

meet the same fate.
Until the lat of May the city issued dog licenses and operated the deg pound. Then the control of the licenses and of the pound

fied, and he may go to the shelter and redeem him. Valuable, well-bred dogs are occasion-ally picked up without any license tag on their elly picked up without any license tag on their collars, and they are not put to death forty-eight hours after being found. These dogs are sheltered until some one wints to pay \$3 to redeem them and take out allocase.

At this time of the year, when New Yorkers are getting ready to close up their housesfor the summer, many a cat is left without a home. Nearly a hundred requests a day to remove cats come to the society's office. Sometimes these appeals are urgent. A janitor of a big building writes: Duliding writes:

"My house is overrun with strange cats.
Ther fill the halls at night, and fight. My
tenants are complaining. ("an you help me?"

One of the society's collecting wagons, with



THE CAT PEN.

two agents in Bedford cord uniforms, answers this note. The wagon is filled with wicker taskets of different sizes. These baskets are strongly made, with covers fastened by a catch and a handle on top by which they may be easily carried. The agents go through the house coaxing cats with:

"Here, puss, puss, puss, like pussy! Ki ty, come here! There nice kitty. Get into this hasket!" and in she gass, without much protest. Sometimes the familiar collects his stray cats in one room, and then the agents have no trouble in gathering them in.

There had been such a cat gathering in a house one day last week, and the following day a well dressed elderly lady, carrying a curl-ously constructed basket of Indian workmanship, called at the headquarters of the society to see Mr. Hankinson. When she entered his office she opened her basket and took from it very large and well-groomed cat. The basket was lined with silk, and stound the cat's neck was a silved collar.

"I want a license for my out" she said. "Your agents took some cats from the house where I am living and I am alread of losing mine."

"There are no licenses required for cats."

where I am living and I am alraid of losing mine."

There are no licenses required for cats." replied Mr. Hankinson. "and all that is necessary is a collar with the owners name."

The elderly woman looked relieved.

Ferhaps you do not remember this cat." she said.

Mr. Hankinson didn't.

To you remember, about ten years ago, picking up a miserable little kitten in Fourth avenue near your oid offices! It was a acraway, sick-looking kitten, and you were going to put it to death, when a woman asked for it. You gave her the kitten.

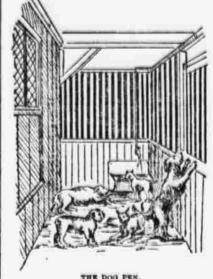
Mr. Hackinson did recall the incident, "Well, this is that kitten, and I was that woman, she said.

It was an unusually handsome cat "said Mr. Hankinson in falling the story," and I could hardly believe that it h d grown from that wretched kitten. I remembered the incident, of a limb she are and I a ked her

about the history of the cat. She had nursed the kitten back to strength and became so at-tached to it that she took it wherever she went. That cat had travelled all over Europe with her, and had even gone up the Nile and through india. Such cases of devotion to a cat are not rare, particularly among elderly women."

Most of the cate that are collected by the so-elet's agents just now are cate whose owners want to get rid of them. The requests to the society read like this:

Please send for my cat and kill her with-



out pain. I am going away for the summer, and can't bear to think of her becoming a common stray cat."

Two tomcate prowl around my back yard at night, and I can't sleep. They have no friends. Will your agent take them or shall I shoot them?"

at hight, and I can't sleep. They have no friends, Will your agent take them or shall I shoot them?"

Please take our cat away. My wife has gone to the country, and it is a nuisance."

Not so many dogs are turned over to the society to be put to death, and in aimost every case they are either sick or vicious.

"Have the agents had any trouble in collecting dogs?" saked the writer.

"They very seldom have trouble with them," replied Mr. Hankinson. "Logs have a wonderful instinct. They seem to know at once who are their friends and who their enemies. The old-time dog catchers used to have a great deal of trouble. The dogs seemed to know them at once. Our agents use tact in handling dogs and make them their friends, Sometimes they get bitten, but it doesn't worry them. The wounds are cauterized, and that is the last of it. The agents usually wear gloves in handling the dogs."

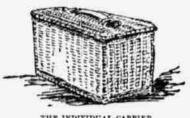
In the collecting wagons or ambulances there are large wieker backets for dogs. The cats and dogs thus collected are taken to the pound at 102d street and the Last lilver. This building used to be the city pound, and it has been reconstructed by the society. It is of corrusted from about 10 feet long and 50 feet wide. It is divided into two compartments. The larger dogs are kept in kennels and the smaller ones are kept in cages. Each dog is recorded when received, and after forty-eight hours, if he is of no value an no ene calls to redeem him, he is killed.

When the first dog is aw was established, in 1871, Mr. Bergh made a proposition to the city to give a merciful death to all dogs and cats collected if the city would erect a building for the purpose. This proposition was refused. A dog pound was built at Sixteenth street and the Last River, and a reward of ten cents and the Last River, and a reward of the cents and the Last River, and a reward of the cents and the Last River, and a reward of the cents and the Last River, and a reward of the cents and the Last River, and a reward of the cents and the Last River, and a reward of the cents

wheels and hurried to sudden dog pound.

If these dogs were not redeemed promptly they were thrown into an iron crate, swung out over the river on a crane, and drowned, it was by no means a painless death. The crate was submerged for about twenty minutes, and when it was brought ashore again the cruelty of killing dogs in this way was apparent.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to a large took up the surject and experi-



THE INDIVIDUAL CARRIER.

the control of the licenses and of the pound was turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and radical changes in operating both went into effect. Three correct was on the kept burst all day sellecting stray or sick dogs an leats. When the society is the society in the pound at 1024 street and the East River. Every forty-eighthours about a hundred cate and dogs are but to death but issues a license for a dog a record is kept of it, and the number of the license is stamped on a tag that the dog must wear on his collar.

This makes it an easy matter to identify the dog when he is picked up. The owner is noticed by the society in the pound at 1024 street and the first strong contrast to the old method of clubing dogs to death in the seciety's pound the dogs are well cared for until they are redeemed or killed. They seld on fight, and apparently it is a happy colony of cats and dogs. It is noticeable that the dogs, however, wear a very sad expression when they are in reposes. Most dogs do, but it is particularly, noticeable in these guests of when they are in repose. Most dogs do, but it is particularly noticeable in these guests of the society. Many of them are sick er too old to find much pleasure in living. Some of them are social favorites when at home, and although they are kindly treated there they wa't as patiently as possible for their owner to hunt them up and take them away.

It is worth while to be in the shelter when one of these dogs is released by his owner. The animal smiles with pleasure, and even laughs if he is a demonstrative dog. When he is released from his kennel his eyes brighten and his tail wags. He laughs, laughs just as unmistakable as a human being may laugh, and sometimes his joy arouses the other dogs and they laugh and wag their tails with pleasure.

But if no owner redeems him he is not asleen.

and sometimes his joy arouses the other dogs and they laugh and wag their tails with pleasure.

But if no own-redeems him he is put asleep in a long box and dies. About eighty dogs die with him. This box is 20 feet long and to or 8 feet broad. It is built of wood and lined with zinc, making it absolutely air tight. There are two glass doors on the top through which the dogs are place i in it.

When the case with the dogs inside has been closed a heavy current of ill iminating gas is forced in. Looking through the glass doors on the top one may see the dogs and cats, for they are all out into one box together. John Head, who has charge of the pound, turns on the ga-. It runs down to the bottom of the box in a lipe and then escapes. In four seconds the box is full of illuminating gas, and the digs and cats are drows. They fall over, one on top of the other, without a struggles. Within a minute they are dead. Mr. liead shuts off the gas, opens an exhaust pine, and the box is cleared. The dead bodies are dragsed out and placed in an offul wagon, to be sent to Thirtieth street and North liver, where they are shipped to larren Island.

Mr. Head, who has charge of the pound, knows a out everything that is worth knowing concer ing dogs. He has written books on the subject, run dog shows, and 'een in charge of kennels. Just after he had asphyxiated a lot of cats and dogs, and was explaining to the witer how painless this form of death is, a well-dressed young woman entered the building with a rush and asked breathinsaly:

"Has my Jack been killed? Has he? Oh. breathlessir:
Has my Jack been killed? Has he? Oh.

"Has my Jack been killed? Has he? Oh.
dear."
I don't know your Jack, "replied Mr. Read,
"bat if he was a valuable dog he has not been
killed."
"Valuable dog!" exclaimed the young woman. "Why, he was my Jack, my pet."

Mr. Head got a description of the dog—it was
a for terrier—and he took the young woman
to a cage where several for terriers were confined. There was no doubt but that her Jack
was among them. When he saw his mistresshe stood up on his hind feet and barked. Mr.



Read took him out of the cage, and he did a lot of frieking and received several sisses.

But why did they pos him into and bring him here? " asked the young woman.

"He was found straying about the streets."

"Well, he shan't stray again if i can help it and she redeemed him by raying 53 and took him away. The other fox terriers settled back disappeinted.

"Not one hit of these dead dogs is wasted," said Superintentient Hankinson. "Their bodies are collected by the gartiage confractor and taken to harren Island. They are skinned, their bones are saved, and the re-bodies are boiled. Every part of them is utilized. Iseas called the bodies are worth more than live cats with good for are worth more than live cats with good for are worth more than live cats with good for are worth more than live cats with good for are worth more than live cats with good for are worth or each of these bodies."

Stray dogs and cats that are picked up by these bodies."
Strar dogs and cate that are picked up by
the society's agents die an easy death and become a source of profit.

A NOTEWORTHY PRINTE PISITOR,

Massive, White-haired Francis Le Barne Who Comes Dally to Hear the Dobates, Washington, June 9,—Eyery day during the long financial debate in the Senate last summer that finally ended in the repeal of the silver purchase law there sat in a corner of the gallery reserved for the friends of Senators tall, white-haired, white-bearded old gentleman, who listened with close attention to everything that was said and done.

When the Tariff bill care from the House this winter and was made the order of business in the Sena e, the old gentleman reap peared, and every day during the debate about drawing to a close he has occupied his old place.

His face has become so familiar to the Benators that many of them look for it each day when the talking begins, and would be as much disappointed not to see it as they would be deprived of the pleasing sight of eld Capt. Bassett himself. The old gentleman of the gallery, by the way, does not look unlike the venerable "Acting Assistant Doorkeeper." who has turned back the clock and announced messages from the President and the House of Representatives for more than half a century. Mr. Bassett has white hair, white whise kers, and a ruidy face just as the gallery visitor has, but the latter is a much larger man, and his domes! ke forehead exceeds in hreadth and height that of any Senator in the chamber. If the size of his head is an index of his brain, he must be a thinker and philosopher more profound than any of the statesmen at whose shrine he daily worships.

A dozen times a day a Senator or visitor asks the Boorkeeper. Who is that striking looking old man who sits every day in the Senators' gallery?" and the reply always is. I don't know, sir. He somes in on the card of a Senator and always occupies the same seat, but we don't know who he is.

A Sun reporter has learned that the picturesque and faithful atjendant upon the dehates is Mr. Francis Le Baron, who resides at 12 Iowa Circle. He is a man of leisure, and of Representatives for more than ball a cen-



The farmers of western Kanasa have tried many plans for exterminating these peats, but Farmer l'uniorth of Gray county believes he has discovered a way, though very expensive, by which the peats can be exterminated.

He says he kills prairie dogs unit provident the peats can be asterminated. The says the construction of the can and work till exhausted to get out and smothers have a special temptation to appraise an object low. If it should stay unreademed work till exhausted to get out and smothers have a special temptation after the says the dogs will come up into the can and work till exhausted to get out and smothers are selling in cans made very cheaply for this purpose in many towns in western Kanasa.

\*\*HE KEPF HIS HEAD.\*\*

The Admirable Co. 41 to of a Man After a Raireas smanbus.

\*\*HE KEPF HIS HEAD.\*\*

There isn't anything in the world that I know, he said to a reporter, 'that makes a man lose his senses so completely as being tumbled ever and over in a failing car, and yet in the count of the track we were all short from our berths in various directions, being tumbled up and down and around as the car are kept on turning somerasuits. Like the people read about, we leaded in the water, and the car cannet on a standard after the county of the county

encuraging me. Finally, with his assistance, I managed to clutch a window frame and I got out. He followed me shortly afterwar!.

The first thing he did when he had climbed outside was to examine himself for cuts and other wounds.

The first thing hedd when he had climbed outside was to examine himself for cuts and other wounds.

"Well, I guess I am alive, he sai."

"A ter we had sat there for a while, wa'ching with shivers the wreckers working out to us, my friend declared that he was going to erawl back into the car.

"Great heavens." I begged, 'don't do that; we were lucky to get out once. You might get pinned there or drowned by the rising water."

"I have a waistcoat in there,' he answere!, and in the inside pocket there's over \$1,000. I am going back for that "asistcoat. My herth was at one end and I might be side!. find it," In the face of my profests he crawled tack through the window, and when he dropped down with a loud splash i was as "ratified" as if I had been there again myself. I could hear him ruffling around in the water down there for a long time while he fished for his waistcoat. Finally his wet head came through the window once more and I never was more gind to see a man.

"I got it be said, with a trium hant laugh."

THE MUNICIPAL PAWNSHOP.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS OF THE MONT DE PIETE OF PARIS,

a Many Cities This Patienthropic Schome Has Been Introduced to Advantage, and Even London Thinks of Adapting It. London's County Council is considering a big avuncular scheme to be established on lines similar to the "Mont de Picte" of Paris and to

our recently established "Provident Loan So-elety Office." Deputy Chairman W. H. Dickenson of the County Council has proposed it, and, if it is thought to be practical, London pawnbrokers will soon have a rival in the field.

Mr. Dickenson proposes that the credit of the County Council be used to start the scheme, and he is confident that it will be self-supportng. To a reporter of the Pall Mail Gazette Mr. Dickenson said:

"I am opp se I to the present system of pawnbroking because it is extravagant and very onerous to the poor. I think the foreign systemsare less onerous. There are in this city many honest people who have to go to the pewnbroker for relief, and they are entitled to the best relief possible in return for their pledges. The present pawnbroking trade would be affected gradually by such a scheme. From what I have seen of it I have come to the conclusion that some more reasonable facilities for obtaining money in time of need should be found for the poor. The interest they now have to pay is never less than 25 per cent, while it amounts sometimes in the

smaller transactions to 100 per cent.
"The great drawback of the Paris Mont de Picts is the ticket speculation to which it leads, but I don't see why that may not be avoided under the scheme that I propose. The whole question has never been considered properly. There have been places where the municipal system has been adopted in Ireland. and in very many parts of the Continent be-ides Paris, and it could not be regarded as a par-ticularly radical movement if adopted here."

New York's Provident Loan Association is not under the city Government, as is the Mont de Piets. It is a charitable scheme, and since it has been in operation it has done

An Orchestra of 200 Ins. ruments and 10,000 Hingers to Tave Part. A saengeriest, for which 10,000 voices have been rehearsing in the larger cities, will begin at the Madison Square Garden on Saturday

evening, June 23. This chorus will be supplemented by an orchestra of 200 instruments. Five concerts will be given. Among the vocalists who will take part will be Mme. Materna. Emma Juch, Lillian Blauvelt, Mme. Taverr. Signor Campanari, Emil Fischer, Conrad Behrens, and Victor Herbert. The opening of the musical festival will be preceded on the evening before by a proces-

s on o' many thousand men, led by Gen. Frans Sigel, who will march to the time of vocal music from Second street and Second avenue to Madison Square Garden, by way of Fourfor a long time while be fished for his walstcoat. Finally his west head a new through the
window once more and in ever was more glad
to see a man.

If got it? he said, with a triumphant laugh.
Presty west, but the bills seem to be use
watch is gone. Too had too; it was given to
me, but one can't expect to save everything
out of a ratiron's west. he added chestfully.

It was a cool man, that fellow and nothing could disturb his go ad humor.

Security.

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I teenth street and Fourth avenue, and then